

completing work for the Ph.D. under the supervision of Dr. JOHN M. FOGG, Jr., during the tenure of Harrison Fellowships in Botany held during the sessions of 1941-42 and 1942-43 at the University of Pennsylvania. Without the contributions made by Mrs. NELLIE CARR BROPHY, Mrs. FRANCES CARR HENEERY, and Mrs. MARY CARR BUTLER of Roanoke, Virginia, phases of field work in the southwestern Virginia area would not have been accomplished.

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TWO OF RAFINESQUE'S SPECIES OF TRADESCANTIA.—Dr. Merrill calls to my attention two of Rafinesque's species of *Tradescantia* which seem to deserve a better fate than that accorded them in Anderson & Woodson's *Species of Tradescantia Indigenous in the United States*, Contrib. Arn. Arb. ix. (1935). As a result of study of these two species two names adopted by Anderson & Woodson seem to be clearly antedated by others, one of which should be taken up.

On their p. 75 the monographers maintain *T. canaliculata* Raf. Atl. Journ. i. 150 (1832) for the glabrous species which occurs rather generally through the eastern half of the United States, from Pennsylvania to Minnesota, south to Florida and Texas, and much naturalized farther east. As a synonym they cite *T. ohioensis* Raf. New Flora, ii. 84 (1837—date given by them as 1836¹), changing the spelling to *Ohioensis*. At the latter date Rafinesque particularly said of his *T. ohioensis*: "described in 1814 from a specimen of Dencke given me by Vanvleck." That should have given a clue, although in 1935 the authors could have found, by consulting Index Kewensis, that *T. ohioensis* was originally published by Rafinesque in his *Précis des Découvertes*, 45 (1814). For a plant (*T. canaliculata*) of which Anderson & Woodson cite 19 numbers from Ohio, a species essentially glabrous throughout (as compared with the other Ohio species, *T. virginiana*, which the monographers describe as having "sepals . . . uniformly . . . pubescent") the 1814 diagnosis was unequivocal.

¹ Barnhart, quoting letters from Rafinesque to Torrey, shows that the 2nd part did not come out until "1837 (second half)"—See Barnhart, *Torreya*, vii. 181 (1907).

Tradescantia ohiensis. Feuilles planes, linéaires, aiguës, glabres; involucre multiflore plus long que les fleurs, divisions perigonales glabres.—Obs. Dans l'état de l'Ohio dans l'Amér. Sept. fleurs blanches.

There can be no doubt that *Tradescantia ohiensis* Raf. (1814) should displace *T. canaliculata* Raf. (1832).

The second species, *T. discolor* Raf. New Fl. ii. 87 (1837), was reduced without question to *T. virginiana* L. It is noteworthy, however, that *T. discolor* came from Florida and Alabama, whereas Anderson & Woodson recognized *T. virginiana* as following the mountains southward only into northwestern Georgia and eastern Tennessee, and to eastern Missouri. The plant of northwestern Florida and adjacent Alabama with the characters given by Rafinesque for his *T. discolor* (1837) is *T. hirsutiflora* Bush in Trans. Acad. Sci. St. Louis, xiv. 184 (1904), for which the monographers cite 11 numbers studied from Florida and Alabama. Anderson & Woodson describe the latter with "stems erect or ascending, straight . . . , 1.2–4.9 dm. [overlooking their misprint "cm.", which, corrected, equals 5 inches—1 foot, 7½ inches] long, . . . spreading-pilose, or hirsute" (Rafinesque said "Stem strait pilose . . . pedal and bipedal"); "leaves firmly membranaceous, deep green to somewhat subglaucous, . . . linear-lanceolate, . . . scatteringly pilose" (Rafinesque said "leaves lanceolate . . . glaucous and pilose beneath"); "cymes umbellate, . . . ; pedicels . . . pilose, . . . more or less reflexed . . . ; sepals . . . pubescent" (Rafinesque said "umbel terminal . . . , peduncles short nodding pilose like the calyx"). *T. discolor* Raf., however, is invalidated by *T. discolor* L'Héritier (1788). If it belongs in the synonymy of *T. virginiana* so does *T. hirsutiflora*. They may be only a southern extreme of a variable species.—
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JUNCUS ACUTIFLORUS REDISCOVERED IN AMERICA.—In his *Monographie des vrais Joncées*, Mém. Soc. Hist. Nat. Paris. iii. 128 (1827), Laharpe, after stating the European range of *Juncus acutiflorus* Ehrh., said "M. de La Pylaie l'a rapportée dernièrement de Terre-Neuve". In RHODORA, xxviii. 51 and 87 (1926), Professor Fernald emphasized the failure of others to rediscover